



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

No. 240

March 11, 1970

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 COVER We respond to our jailed sisters during an  
 International Women's Day demonstration on March 7.  
 Photo by Howie Epstein. Credit: LNS  
 #####  
 Watch for more International Women's Day demon-  
 stration stories in coming packets.  
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CORRECTION In the last packet (#109,  
 March 7, 1970) in the story on page 2  
 "U.S. Plans Micronesian 'Fortress'" there  
 is a mistake at the top of the second  
 column. It says: "However, the island  
 government is laying claim to 6% of the land,  
 and that government is a U.S.-administered  
 Trust Territory.  
 It should say 69%.

NOTE TO EDITORS Shortly before the completion of this packet, LNS  
 received reports of the death of Ralph Featherstone of SNCC and an  
 unidentified companion in an explosion in a car near Bel Air, Maryland.  
 (Ralph Brown is presently being brought to trial in Bel Air on charges  
 of arson and inciting to riot from the 1967 rebellion in Cambridge, Md.)  
 We plan to have a full story on that in our next packet.

|                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| George Cavalletto          | Bob Heilbroner   |
| Beryl Epstein              | Alan Howard      |
| Howie Epstein              | Karen Kearns     |
| Barbara Feinstein          | Andy Marx        |
| Mark Feinstein             | Penny Orr        |
| David Fenton               | Barbara Rothkrug |
| Ted Franklin               | Sheila Ryan      |
| Ralph Greenspan            | Mike Shuster     |
| Nick Gruenberg             | Alien Young      |
|                            | &                |
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SECOND CLASS POSTAGE  
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"IT'S DARK BUT IT'S GONNA GET LIGHT"

NEW YORK WOMEN CELEBRATE

by Nina Sabaroff

We went to Union Square recreating our holiday with our bodies -- after twenty five years it was a pioneer effort. Women still don't look each other in the eyes and grasp hands when they rally, though, even on the day of an eclipse, even on International Women's Day.

A rally like this is for rabbleroxing. Why not celebrate, for example, the fact that for most of us, being a woman a year ago meant something altogether different? Celebrate in the nerve centers that we are women coming together as women, politically -- to be here is to be political. But the 500 women and some 100 men had no under-riding unity, yet -- we were rabble waiting to be roused.

Women, if you didn't come because only one group sponsored the rally, you made a mistake.

Many speakers came to the podium -- a black lawyer, a doctor, a folk singer, a Young Lord -- and each speaker was a woman. Not women as far as the eye could see. Not a powerhouse of unity and struggle.. but significance in the gesture.

The rally was three hours long, and the sunlight changed and people stole glances at the sky through celluloid and measured the eclipse on cardboard boxes, while restlessly chanting, restlessly waiting. The speeches were a side issue: what we wanted most was to be brought together.

And then, when we were dancing from the cold, a last speaker said, and wouldn't it be a good idea, sisters, to march on over to the Women's House of Detention and show solidarity with our sisters there?

Which is what we were waiting for. The hum began. Something in us got tuned, we suddenly looked at each other and saw women, looked women in the eyes, got exhilarated.

We marched with locked arms, five abreast, in a long column. Down 14th St. "Free Joan Bird!", past bargain stores and bargain shoppers "Power to the sisters!", and into the Village. "Out of the houses, out of the jails, up from under, Women Unite."

Men with us chanting "Free our sisters!", women on the sidelines staring and struggling to understand a demonstration of women marching -- what does it mean?

Storeowners in their doorways, men on their barber stools getting their hair cut, women in pants suits staring at us from behind plate glass windows, bridal mannequins, people lining up along the sidewalk, excited by an unexpected Saturday parade. It <sup>wasn't</sup> long before we had a growing audience, and cops in the streets protecting the streets.

The Women's House of Detention is a huge high orange-brick building, a monolith. Inside are women. They are the superexploited and oppressed of our society -- prostitutes, junkies, Panthers -- these "criminals" behind thousands of windows through which we could see nothing.

There were enough of us to go around that narrow block, around the House of D. The House of D the House of D, the mysterious House of D.

We whooped it up, we chanted, we sang challenges to the power structure, we shouted together and stormed, with fists raised high, a perfectly impenetrable mountain, mountains high, layer after layer after layer of women.

We stared up at the windows.

A brown arm came out of a high window to wave over us. Shh! Shh! We quieted down, straining to hear what they were saying to us.

Because we could hear the fragmented voices of women shouting, calling, chanting, whooping, from inside. You should have been there when the building began to shake.

The police became anxious, as the women inside and the women outside suddenly began to break through to each other, to make the building insignificant, just bricks. There's just bricks between these women, otherwise they'd all be in the streets...storming through the streets of New York.....

From out of one anonymous window came a bellowing electric voice. "Give me a P!" (P! we shouted, raising our hands in the air.) "Give me an O!" (Oh!) "Give me a W! Give me an E! Give me an R!"

"What's that spell?" POWER!

"What's that spell?" POWER!

Everyone really went crazy, shouting back and forth, trying to get closer, close enough to break through.

The police did not like it at all.

A fine frustration began to sift into us. It was all right to sing "Power to the Sisters," it was all right to shout "Free our sisters!" but what is singing and shouting when there are our people in there? What is singing and shouting when we can't march in there and get our sisters out?

When our frustration was finally becoming part of the air, and the cops could smell it, and more and more people were gathering in stunned silence to watch and hear the dialogue, one sister inside instructed us one step further: "Bring dynamite!" And another, "Raise our bail. We want out!"

Further singing and shouting now would only be a sign of our impotence. Next to me I heard a woman saying, "Can't we bang on something, can't we bang on the doors, can't we DO something?"

Rapunzel, Rapunzel, Let down your hair. But these women could not let down their hair, and we were no princes.

So we stood there, looking up at them, wondering what violence could make us free. Our own world became a cell, our chains made our bodies ache. We looked around and saw ourselves seeing ourselves.

Someone called out from amongst us that we'd go to the front and present our demands. (Abolish the House of D! Free all political prisoners! Power to the people! The sky's the limit!)

But the blue hooded officials decided it was enough, even women can go too far.

We were in the streets and they decided that was a dangerous sign. It was as if the cops half-expected the walls of the House of Detention to blow apart and the rage of the inmates to explode in their faces.

So they did what they have done so many times before, they could do it in their sleep. They moved aggressively toward us. And like we have done so many times before -- but never as women -- we began to move backwards, still facing the House of Detention, feeling sick, but backing

away. "Come on, come on. Move," they said, pushing us. Some of us resisted, were grabbed, and there was yelling and fighting. I turned to look behind me, and saw women clenching their fists, nervously pushing forward and pulling back, how far would the cops go, how far would we go? Sisters, we were asking ourselves serious questions, as we saw some of our numbers grabbed by the hair and pulled from our midst.

The cops were irritated and nervous -- they lunged again at offenders, and we tried to surge forward, furious, how dare they! furious, but not strong enough to make their seizures impossible.

A brother in an army jacket got really pounded on and was put in a paddy wagon though we all cried out and tried in our minds to take him back. We kept moving backward as the cops moved forward.

There we were in the Village and it was getting cold.

So, women, we left.

So, sisters in jail, we had to leave. Please forgive us that we could not tear the place down.

Please forgive us that our power is still limited.

International Women's Day took us a step forward. More steps forward now, sisters.

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Note: Please credit story to LIBERATION News Service. [See Graphics that go along with this story.]

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#### 6 BUSTED IN WOMEN'S DAY DEMONSTRATION

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Demonstrators from the International Women's Day action packed night court March 7 to support the three women and three men arrested during a militant confrontation with the cops in front of the Women's House of Detention.

The arrests came after Deirdre Griswold, chairman of the rally, announced that the women intended to go into the prison to present a list of demands to the prison authorities. The demonstrators marched to the front of the Women's House and several women went up the steps of the prison with a banner reading "Sisters, Unite and Fight." The handful of cops taken by surprise were backed up against the prison entrance and surrounded by an angry group of women chanting, "Free our sisters, free ourselves."

The arrests were politically motivated. Fritz Behr, one of the heads of the red squad now acting as chief goon for the "Special Events Squad," was on the scene pointing out the people to be arrested. The three women, Sharon Martin, Rita Freed and Pam Meyers, are all long-time activists in Youth Against War and Fascism, and well known to the "red squad." Rita Freed is also head of the Committee to Support Middle East Liberation (CSMEL). Three men, Mike Friedman, Steve Kagan and Jamie Friar (from the High School Student Union), were also arrested.

Sharon Martin, Pam Meyers and Steve Kagan are being charged with felonious assault on a cop and with first degree riot, also a felony. The D.A. threatened to charge Rita Freed with assault and riot charges. The defendants are also being charged with resisting arrest, harassment, obstruction of government administration, and disorderly conduct.

Supporters filled the halls outside night court. At first the judge ordered that the court be closed. When friends and relatives were finally allowed in, the judge insisted that Attorney Bill Crane advise the courtroom audience that any disturbance would be dealt with as contempt of court.

It was expected that high bail would be set because the charges were so stiff. The strong show of solidarity in the courtroom, however, may have persuaded the judge to release the defendants on their own recognizance. The tense spectators burst into applause as all the defendants were released without bail.

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[There will be a follow-up protest on Saturday, March 14, in New York. Contact YAWF. 212 242-9225].

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#### OUR LOVELIEST PRODUCT

The following news short is taken directly from AP and needs no improvement.

WARSAW -- The girl who wins the Miss America title at the autumn beauty pageant in Atlantic City, N.J. "is harnessed to a system of mass production commercialism," the Polish Communist newspaper, Trybuna Ludu, says.

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UNITE AND FIGHT UNITE'N FIGHT UNITE AND FIGHT

#### STATISTICS EXPLODE JOB MYTH

By Off Our Backs

WASHINGTON, D.C. (LNS) -- The Labor Department has released a report which shows that women lose no more time from their jobs because of disability than men -- including time lost for pregnancy and childbirth. Where men and women are in similar levels of employment, they have similar rates of absenteeism, job tenure, and mobility according to the report.

The report, prepared by the Women's Bureau, shows that it is not more costly to employ women and that differential treatment of women based on alleged cost differences is unfounded. Equal Employment Opportunity Commissioner Elizabeth Kuck said, "the studies have undercut the validity of all these generalities (that keep women in the home or low-paying jobs) and exposed them for the myths they are."

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#### CBS WOMEN GET TOGETHER

By Pac-O-Lies

NEW YORK (LNS) -- An assault on male supremacist strictures at CBS took place recently when female employees defied a management memo which presumed to dictate "appropriate" dress by ruling out slacks.

About thirty women showed up in pants, and some formed a parade in the cafeteria during lunch -- leaving management looking like absurd 19th century boarding-school directors.

The New York Times ran a story on their women's page the next day which, although surrounded by descriptive garbage about <sup>what</sup> celebrity figures wear, raised questions about the second-class status of women who work in media institutions. It indicated that the pants-in had brought some of the women together, and, as one woman was quoted as saying, "maybe someday it'll help bring us together on something important."

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NO MORE TRADITION'S CHAINS SHALL BIND US,  
ARISE, YE SLAVES; NO MORE IN THIRALL!  
THE EARTH SHALL RISE ON NEW FOUNDATIONS,  
WE HAVE BEEN NAUGHT, WE SHALL BE ALL.

From The Internationale

## U.S. DEFEAT IN LAOS: PLAIN OF JARS WAS

### HARDLY EVEN A FIGHT

By Hugo Hill

LIBERATION News Service

VIENTIANE, Laos (LNS)-- The Plain of Jars was liberated with very little fight. The North Vietnamese-Pathet Lao offensive was not the mammoth steamroller that the U.S. Embassy here suggested. Not only did the Royal Laotian troops have an absolute monopoly of airpower, they also outnumbered the liberation troops in every major encounter.

But as U.S. forces have learned in Vietnam, technical and numerical superiority are simply not enough to win a war against a people which is dedicated and mobilized. The Pathet Lao, the Laotian Patriotic Front, is the military expression of the dedication to self-determination of at least one-half of the Laotian population, occupying the two-thirds of Laos which have been liberated by Pathet Lao forces.

If Royal government troops are demoralized, and Pathet Lao forces, aided by North Vietnamese troops are able to overcome superior numbers and technology as they did in liberating the Plain of Jars, it is in large part due to the better life that the Pathet Lao is building for the Laotian people.

A Cuban observer from Tricontinental magazine, visiting Laos with a representative of the liberation movement in Portuguese Guinea, described some of that life.

The first thing the visitors noticed was caves. In caves in the Laotian hills, the villagers sleep and eat, invisible to U.S. planes. In the same caves are meeting rooms, offices of the locally-elected revolutionary government, theaters where traveling troupes perform folk songs and dances; the first secondary schools in the area; and, hidden in other caves, the operating rooms of hospitals.

At night, under cover of darkness, the villagers go to the fields to work, growing rice for themselves and for the soldiers at the front, cotton for cloth, building canals for irrigation. In the morning from 4 to 7 they hold a market, where peasants from surrounding zones come to exchange goods. When the sun comes up, they go back into hiding, to escape bombs and machine-gunning by pilots

The people in this liberated district have their first hospital (before the revolution, diseases were treated only by witchcraft), have more schools (56 now as opposed to 5 before the revolution), and grow more rice (in addition to increasing the land under cultivation, through irrigation, they have also increased yields to six kilos of rice per one of seed.)

What's more, their product goes to themselves. Before, they worked one-fourth of the year as serfs for feudal landlords, the rest of the time in near starvation on tiny individual plots which they rented. Now, the visitors found groups of families pooling equipment and labor, and dividing the new, larger crop production.

Women for the first time go to school and participate in local affairs. Villagers elect local officials and work in local government posts. A literacy campaign is underway, to make increased political involvement possible.

Most important right now, villagers are protecting these gains with the gun. In one village alone, 110 members joined the Pathet Lao forces in a single year. Others work as drivers and couriers and hundreds, including 50 women, are in the militia.

\* \* \*

After having secured the eastern approaches to the Plain, the North Vietnamese-Pathet Lao forces launched their offensive on February 12. They seized a key road junction and the old neutralist capital of Khang Khay. On the same night, three commando companies probed Xieng Khouang, the main government stronghold in the center of the Plain, while simultaneous diversionary attacks were launched in southern Laos.

During the next few days, the revolutionaries overran more than twenty government outposts in the northern and eastern sectors of the Plain. Rightists troops fled in such disorder that not only did they abandon important equipment -- including 105 mm. howitzers-- to their adversaries, but many of the routed defenders have yet to regroup. They are still wandering dazed in the hills.

The U.S. Command then tried to ward off a rapid defeat by ordering B-52 raids for the first time in





is the home of Parris Island, a Marine Corps Air Station and a simulated Vietnamese village called "Bong Son". L. Mendel Rivers represents the district in Congress where he serves as chairman of the House Armed Services Committee.

Either one of these activities, by itself, would have been enough to damn Dr. Gatch in the eyes of local whities. But <sup>his</sup> anti-hunger crusade and the Freedom Physical he added one more sin: an unorthodox approach to the therapeutic use of drugs like marijuana and LSD.

He told a reporter from Esquire magazine in 1968: "We're doing ourselves a great disservice in this country in our attitude toward some of the psychedelic drugs. LSD. Marijuana. I'm not talking about kicks, now. I mean ethical medicine." He went on to describe one drug "which can be bought for about a dollar a gallon. It's a great pain-killer, and it's ingested through the skin. With a gallon of that stuff that old woman back there (a patient suffering from arthritis) could swab herself every day. She'd be a lot more comfortable and a lot happier. But it would be against the law for her to have it. The medicine she can have costs her \$15 a month, and she can't afford it. That's crazy."

Gatch touched on this same topic from time to time in speeches, and then one day last summer a state drug inspector arrived in Bluffton to check his records. Gatch says he was told at that time that if he would leave the state there would be no prosecution. By November, however, Gatch still looked like a fairly permanent fixture and the Beaufort County grand jury indicted him on charges of failing to keep proper records, dispensing drugs without a prescription, and using drugs himself. "I know the State of South Carolina has been trying to discredit me for the last two years," he told one reporter. "I view this indictment as being politically motivated and another attempt along this line." He faces 6 1/2 years in prison and a \$6,500 fine.

Attorneys have advised that fighting this case in court will be a lengthy and costly process. Dr. Gatch is indigent and funds are badly needed. Contributions may be sent to the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, 25 East 26th Street, New York, N.Y. 10010. Checks should be made payable and

earmarked for the Gatch Defense Fund.

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## BERKELEY'S "SILENT MAJORITY" SPEAKS OUT

LIBERATION News Service

BERKELEY, California (LNS)--Some white, middle-class, middle-aged citizens of Berkeley are confused and angry about the recent police station bombing and the heavy TDA demonstrations here, which caused,

police estimate, hundreds of thousands of dollars damage. They resent the birth pangs of a new order, the turbulence that has engulfed their small city for the past five years.

A February 18 editorial in the Berkeley Daily Gazette titled "Responsible Citizens have 'Had It' with Revolution" summed up the feelings of those "responsible citizens."

"We believe they have 'had it' with the south campus hippie commune and its rag-tag army of drop-outs from the white affluent society who flock to Berkeley because of the haven and sanctuary they find here for the continuation of their dope, venereal and crime trips, all financed either by distant parents, local welfare or affluent friends."

"We believe they have 'had it' over the continual use of the University of California campus here for the promotion of revolution and subversion under the aegis of student use of student facilities, experimental courses, and all other devices and maneuvers which allow the proliferation of revolution and subversion.

"We believe they have 'had it' with the kid-glove approach in dealing with crime, street revolution and general chaos in Berkeley."

The editorial called for "broad citizen support" of an ad hoc "People's Committee" petition demanding better repression tactics in Berkeley. Circulated by a group of Berkeley businessmen led by Earl Cunha, owner of Cunha Pontiac, (whose showroom windows were smashed during the TDA demonstration), the petition calls for stricter city council meeting rules, support of the Berkeley police and suppression of "the proliferation of revolutionary and subversive organizations in the city and on the campus." The petition, with 15,000 signatures on it, was recently

presented to the Mayor. (Berkeley has a population of 122,000).

Another 5,000 signatures appeared on petitions supporting Alameda County Sheriff Frank I. Madigan and denouncing U.S. Attorney Cecil Poole's grand jury indictments against 12 Alameda County sheriff's deputies as "unwarranted" and "shameful and dangerous" to Berkeley. The deputies had been convicted of violating the civil rights of citizens during the People's Park demonstrations.

The actions of the Berkeley citizens cannot be casually dismissed. Their feelings are shared by a significant percentage of the "adult" population of the United States, and this could present a real threat to the movement. Their votes and their dollars can buy helicopters, more and more guns, and eventually tanks for the Berkeley police-- and can back up the police and city government crack-downs on dissent.

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FLASH TO BE TESTED IN NAM

by Chris Robinson

LIBERATION News Service

Army Digest reports in its March, 1970 edition, that a new weapon is being sent to Vietnam for "operational evaluation" by the US Army and Marine forces. FLASH (or XM191 Multi-Shot Portable Flame Weapon) has been designed as a replacement for the flamethrower which has been in use since World War II.

Since the early 1960's, Vietnam has been a testing ground for new weapons in the U.S. counterinsurgency arsenal. Herbicides, the TALOS missile, CS tear gas, and an assortment of electronic sensors are among the weapons proved in practice in Vietnam. "We have recognized the importance of the area [Vietnam] as a laboratory," said General Maxwell Taylor in a 1963 Congressional testimony. "We have had teams out there looking at the equipment requirements of this kind of guerrilla warfare."

FLASH is a portable weapon which can be fired by one man. Four fiber-glass launching tubes in a rectangular arrangement holds a pre-loaded clip of four 66mm rocket shells. The rockets

are 21 inches long, weigh 3 lbs, and are propelled at 360 feet per second by a standard M45 rocket motor.

Each rocket contains 1.35 lbs of polyisobutylene-thickened triethylaluminum (TEA), a new incendiary chemical considered superior to napalm because it ignites on contact with the air. DMS Inc., McGraw-Hill's defense marketing service, reports that FLASH was "designed to neutralize hard, soft, or jungle targets." It has a range of 200 meters against point targets, and 730 meters against area targets.

FLASH is especially significant because it is the first weapon to successfully use a factory-filled incendiary round, which extends the range of previous flame and incendiary devices used by ground forces. The Army plans to expand the operational use of the concept by devising rounds for tank guns and large caliber rockets to contain as much as four gallons of TEA.

FLASH uses the XM202 launcher and XM74 rocket clip produced by both the Brunswick Corp. of Sugar Grove, Va. and the Northrop Corp. of Anaheim, Calif. In April, 1969, Brunswick was awarded a \$1.4 million contract for 1,095 XM202 launchers and 16,740 XM74 rocket clips (including 66,960 rockets). Brunswick was supposed to receive another \$1.5 million contract in October, 1969, but the award has not been formalized.

In January, 1969, Northrup's Nortronics Division received \$578,500 for launchers and rockets. Northrop's Electro-Mechanical Division is presently negotiating for additional work and launcher design services, while Northrop Carolina, Inc. of Asheville, N.C. is negotiating for an XM74 ballistics study.

The Pentagon has spent \$10.8 million since 1968 for research, development, procurement, and testing of FLASH. Now it is time to see how it works in a real live war.

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WATCH FOR THE NEXT ECLIPSE

The solar eclipse of March 7 -- the day before International Women's Day -- is expected to be the last eclipse under imperialism. The next eclipse is expected in 54 years.

HURRAH!

GAYS PROTEST POLICE RAID ON BAR AFTER YOUNG  
MAN IS IMPALED ON FENCE

LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK (LNS) -- A young man impaled on the spokes of an iron fence outside a New York City Police Station at the edge of Greenwich Village recently became a macabre but powerful symbol of the oppression of the city's homosexuals.

The young man, Diego Vinales, jumped from a second-story window of the police station after he and 166 other persons were trapped by police in an after-hours gay bar. Cops moved in a pre-dawn raid on March 8, herding the patrons into vans and then to the Charles Street police station, where they were arrested for disorderly conduct.

Later that night, several hundred gay radicals, men and women, led an angry march against the Charles Street precinct house; the march was joined by other village radicals. Police blocked off the street, creating a brief confrontation in which the protesters shouted for revenge. The demonstrators yelled "Say it loud, gay and proud!" as well as "Power to the People, Off the Pig!"

One trilogy of chants went: "Who pays off?" "Who takes the pay-offs?" "The pigs take the pay-offs!" The chants referred to the fact that virtually all of New York's gay bars are Mafia-run. When the Mafia bar-owners fail to pay off sufficiently, the pigs get unhappy and move in. The homosexual, who is forced by an oppressive heterosexual society into the Mafia bar in the first place, is caught in the crunch.

That's why New York's Gay Liberation Front plans a community center as its first step in a program to serve the needs of the gay community and to organize gay people as a force in the city's broader liberation struggle.

The homosexual's oppression, more than anything, is fear -- the fear of exposure and ostracism in a society which has condemned any but a heterosexual form of love and sexual expression. It was that fear, as gay activists noted in a leaflet, which drove the young man to leap from the police station window. It is a similar fear, created by the hatred straight people feel towards homosexuals, which has driven most gay people into

the ghetto life -- with the gay bar as the main institution of the ghetto.

As for Diego Vinales, five spikes went into his thigh and pelvis. Members of a Fire Department rescue squad cut a section of the fence with torches, while Vinales was still impaled on it. They transported both the fence and the man to nearby St. Vincent's Hospital, where he is reported in critical condition. Police charged Vinales with resisting arrest.

\* \* \*

For information about New York's Gay Liberation Front (GLF), write to Come Out!, Gay Liberation Newspaper, P.O. Box 92, Village Sta., New York, NY 10014; or Red Butterfly, Gay Liberation Marxists, Box 3445 Grand Central Sta., New York, NY 10017; or call 212-243-2437.

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PHILA. PANTHER OFFICE FIREBOMBED

LIBERATION News Service

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (LNS) -- A firebomb exploded in the Black Panther Party office at 47th and Walnut Sts. here early Sunday morning, March 8. It was the fourth attack against the office in recent months.

A bystander reported he saw smoke and flames pouring out of the first floor Panther office about 2 a.m. Sunday. He observed the plate glass window of the office was broken as if an object had been thrown through it. He called the police and fire department and went to get the residents of the upper floors out of the building. It took the police 25 minutes to arrive. The fire department made it to the scene a few minutes after the police even though the nearest firehouse is only six blocks away.

"Someone is out to get us," said a Panther spokesman at the office. The first attack against the office occurred shortly after the Panthers moved in last July, when a mimeograph and typewriter were stolen with no evidence of a break-in. The Panthers replaced the equipment and chained it down. Not long after that the vandals returned with glass-cutters and entered through the window. They partially destroyed the mimeograph and demolished the

typewriter.

Two days before the firebombing, the mimeograph (chain and all), a record player and an electric heater were stolen from the office.

The Panther spokesman said, "This is part of the national attack against the Panthers." He said the Panthers plan to continue to operate in the extensively damaged office. They will rely on community support to replace their equipment and repair their rooms.

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TED GOLD, A LEADER OF WEATHERMAN SDS, DEAD AT 23

LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Ted Gold, a leader of Weatherman SDS and a veteran of radical struggles in New York City, was found dead under a pile of debris after an explosion ripped apart a Greenwich Village townhouse Mar. 6. He was 23 years old.

The house, transformed into a blackened shell by the blast, belonged to the parents of Kathy Wilkerson, who, like Teddy is a member of Weatherman and a veteran SDSer.

Police, who told reporters they suspected strong explosives were involved, posted a city-wide look-out for Kathy. Later police announced that they were also looking for Kathy Boudin, another Weatherman adherent alleged to have been inside the bombed house, and that the search was being extended to rural areas of New York State and Canada.

Ted Gold grew up in an "old left" household in New York City and became active in politics when he arrived on the Columbia campus in the fall of 1964. By 1968, when thousands of students went out on strike against the racist and imperialist policies of the university, Ted Gold was in his senior year and was well-known as an SDS leader and orator. He was suspended from Columbia during one of the strike's building occupations -- though he eventually was granted a diploma.

The Columbia strike played a major role in the political development of Ted Gold, as in the overall formation of many of the people who went

on to build Weatherman.

Before the big strike, Ted Gold was identified with the "praxis axis" -- a tendency in the Columbia SDS chapter which favored patient day-to-day organizing work, such as dorm rap sessions and rallies. Praxis axis people argued that such work would bring in large numbers of people and thereby give the movement strength. The praxis axis was opposed by Mark Rudd and John "JJ" Jacobs, leaders of the "action faction" who went on to become major figures in the formation of Weatherman. They were less concerned with taking a lot of time to build mass support -- arguing that the people would come along after a small cadre took bold action, even action which at first seemed crazy.

Ted Gold and the rest of the praxis axis faction of Columbia SDS were voted out of the leadership of the chapter in the fall of 1967 by the insurgents, led by Rudd.

Gold was active in the strike, but he remained at odds with the new leadership. During the next year, 1968-69, he taught school in New York City and was an organizer and leader of Teachers for a Democratic Society (TDS).

Teddy became disillusioned with TDS, mostly because he became convinced that all teachers were oppressors, and that the whole concept of organizing them as radicals was contradictory. Like other radicals in New York, Ted reached the conclusion that the Columbia strike was a vindication of action faction politics. After all, the very existence of that mass struggle rested ultimately on the courage of 23 students who occupied Low Memorial Library after black students barricaded Hamilton Hall and suggested that white students carry <sup>on</sup> the struggle elsewhere.

At the June, 1969 convention of SDS in Chicago, Ted was clearly identified with the fledgling Weatherman tendency. When the Weathermen (as SDS officers) were asked to organize a delegation of movement people to meet in Havana with representatives of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, they chose Ted Gold as one of the delegates.

In August 1969, after returning to New

York from the meeting with the Vietnamese in Havana. Ted Gold wrote a report of that meeting for Liberation News Service, entitling it "Quyet Chien, Quyet Thang," Vietnamese for "Determined to Struggle, Determined to Win." In the article he wrote:

"As people who are located inside the monster, revolutionary Americans are in a position to do decisive damage to the U.S. ruling class's plans to continue and expand its world rule. The upcoming U.S. defeat in Vietnam will be a vital blow to those plans; we must aim to do everything we can to speed up that defeat."

By September, Weatherman consisted of "disciplined cadre," including Ted Gold, committed to the idea of organizing a "red army." The Weatherman Chicago "national action" of Oct. 8-11 involved 400 helmeted, stick-bearing "soldiers" in this army, not the promised and hoped-for masses of people.

In the weeks before Ted Gold's death, Weatherman had even put aside the idea of a "red army" and was promoting the idea that a small number of people could successfully use violence and chaos to disrupt and destroy U.S. imperialism.

As most movement people were reaching the conclusion that Weatherman's approach was politically wrong and tactically suicidal, the Weathermen abandoned the national office of SDS in Chicago and ceased publishing FIRE, their bi-weekly organ. Most of the people in Weatherman disappeared from public view.

Ted Gold typified the aggressiveness and determination -- characteristics sometimes blurred by arrogance -- of the Weathermen. A forceful though sometimes stubborn and rambling speaker, Teddy was conspicuous at SDS meetings for his flailing arms and bouncy stance. He also liked to sing at political conventions and get-togethers, usually off-key, but almost always his own songs. His lyrics, set to popular tunes, praised communism and the anti-imperialist struggle. Typical titles were "I'm Dreaming of a White Riot," "Kim Il Sung," and "We Need A Red Party."

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## MISSISSIPPI JUSTICE: IT HASN'T CHANGED MUCH LIBERATION News Service

TOUGALOO, Miss. (LNS) -- Twenty-one people, all but one of them black, were on their way home from an equal job opportunities demonstration in the nearby city of Mendenhall on Feb. 7 when they were arrested and brutalized by Mississippi State Highway Patrolmen.

The arrest bore a striking resemblance to an ambush. The truckful of people was returning to Tougaloo from Mendenhall, where demonstrations to support a six-week old boycott of selected local businesses had been held every Saturday since the boycott began. They were stopped by a state police car. After telling the driver of the truck to get out, the patrolman took his driver's license and informed him that if he made a move he'd get a bullet in the head. A few minutes later several more highway patrol cars emerged from nowhere and arrested everyone in the truck.

The demonstrators were taken to the county jail where they were booked and held overnight. They were neither informed of their rights nor of what they were charged with, and were denied counsel that night.

At a press conference three days later the students and the others who had been arrested told stories of being insulted, shoved around, beaten to the ground, kicked, and stomped repeatedly. "They began to crack me over the head," Rev. John Perkins told reporters, "and they began to say that this was that smart rigger and they just began to beat me and beat me on the ground, then they stomped me....There were big officers that knocked me down, knocked me out unconscious for just a little bit and then they jumped on me and stepped me. They cracked my ribs and then one of the officers took a fork and bent down the two inside prongs of the fork and ran it up in my nose until blood came out, and then into my throat here..."

The arrest was so blatantly trumped up that it even brought forth an investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice -- the same Justice Department that only two weeks later engineered the arrest of 900 protestors at Mississippi Valley State College. Little has come of the investigation,

however.

As sometimes happens, the long term effect of the repression has been beneficial. At that time the Mendenhall boycott had been weakening; reaction to the incident was so strong that not only has the boycott picked up again, but it has even spread to the neighboring county.

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GUATEMALANS KIDNAP U.S. DIPLOMAT,  
FORCE RELEASE OF MORE GUERRILLAS

LIBERATION News Service

GUATEMALA CITY (LNS) -- Three more Guatemalan revolutionaries have been freed from the grasp of the police here in exchange for the life of a diplomat in the United States Embassy who was kidnapped by guerrilla forces March 6.

The kidnapping of Sean Holly, a labor advisor to the Embassy, took place within a week of the abduction of Guatemala's Foreign Minister and the subsequent release of a leader of the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR), the national liberation army of Guatemala.

The FAR initially demanded the release of four guerrillas thought to be in the government's jails. If the four were not released, FAR declared, Holly would be executed.

It turned out that only two of the revolutionaries, Jose Antonio Aguirre Monzon and Vidalina Antonieta Monzon, were actually imprisoned. The third, Jose Antonia Sierra, had evaded arrest and was already safe in neighboring Mexico. The fourth, Leonel del Cid, was in hiding in Guatemala City; when he learned that an assurance of his safety was necessary for the whole operation to come off successfully, del Cid appeared at the Costa Rican Embassy and asked for political asylum.

Holly, who was hidden in the mountains outside Guatemala City following his abduction as he left a restaurant, was returned unharmed. The Monzons were given safe conduct passes to Mexico.

The recent wave of FAR actions comes in the midst of Guatemala's presidential "elections." Holly told newsmen after his release that the rebels had discussed Guatemalan and world politics with him during his captivity.

"They said social change and economic restructuring were necessary in Guatemala [where, for instance, most babies die before they are 45 days old -- Ed. note] and that this could only be achieved by revolutionary violence. They said they were against elections because there is no difference between the candidates."

The candidate who received a plurality -- not a majority -- of the votes in the election Mar. 1 was Colonel Carlos Arana Osorio, a brutal right-wing militarist. Arana was in charge of an anti-guerrilla operation several years ago which claimed to have eliminated one of FAR's combat fronts in the mountains. The operation also eliminated several thousand peasants, mostly Indians, who were aiding the guerrillas, or who simply got in the way of the government's wipe-out forces.

Arana has called himself a "law and order" candidate and has threatened to "tear apart" anyone acting outside the law.

Since Arana did not receive a clear majority, the election has been thrown into the National Assembly, which will meet on April 1. Arana's party, however, does not have a majority in the assembly, and if he is to win he must receive the support of delegates from the more moderate and liberal parties. Their refusal to vote for Arana could well lead to a civil war between moderates whose program will do little to help Guatemala's five million people, and the rightwingers whose program means increased bloody repression.

Pro-American observers fear that the political crisis and the possible civil war might eventually lead to a victory for the FAR, which is labeled "Castroite" because it supports the Cuban revolution. In fact, popular support of the anti-imperialist policy of the FAR guerrillas dates from long before the FAR's birth in the early sixties.

In the early 1950's, a strong, socially-conscious and anti-imperialist movement emerged among the people which eventually led to the 1954 election victory of Arbenz Guzman, a socialist who promised extensive land reform and the nationalization of American holdings in Guatemala. Shortly after the election, Guatemala was invaded by a small army equipped and trained by the United States (the CIA publicly

admitted its role in the affair). Arbenz was forced to flee the country. Ever since, Guatemala has been ruled by a succession of repressive dictators and military men.

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#### PUERTO RICAN STUDENTS CALL STRIKE:

#### NEWSPAPER OFFICE FIREBOMBED

LIBERATION News Service

SAN JUAN, P.R. (LNS) -- Leaders of the Puerto Rican student movement have called for a general strike when the University of Puerto Rico re-opens. It was shut down by the University administration following a battle between anti-ROTC, pro-independence students and special "riot force" cops March 5. Dozens of students were injured in the clash, and one young woman, 19-year-old Antonia Martinez, was shot to death by the cops.

Liberation News Service tried to contact an LNS subscriber paper in Puerto Rico, Claridad, to obtain a fuller story on the killing and the tense political situation. Efforts to contact them proved fruitless. It was later learned that Claridad's office in San Juan, an office shared by the Pro-Independence Movement (MPI), had been firebombed and totally destroyed on March 4.

Claridad is a weekly which has a normal circulation of 20,000, which ranks it among the four largest Puerto Rican papers. It is an official publication of the pro-independence movement.

The firebombing destroyed Claridad's printing facilities, but an alternative print shop was found; on the Friday following the attack, Claridad came out with 40,000 copies, double the usual circulation.

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[Note to Editors: Although it is probably too late for publication in most papers, subscribers in the New York City area should know that the Puerto Rican community will be holding a demonstration in solidarity with the Puerto Rican students on Saturday, March 14 at 1 p.m., 115th Street and Lexington Ave. in New York. Juan Mari Bras, leader of the MPI, is expected at

the rally and march through El Barrio.]

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PEOPLE'S INQUEST HEARS PANTHER SURVIVORS

#### ON FRED HAMPTON MURDER

LIBERATION News Service

CHICAGO (LNS) -- On Dec. 4, police burst in to the Chicago apartment of Fred Hampton, chairman of the Black Panther Party's Illinois branch. They shot and killed Hampton in his bed, killed Mark Clark (a Panther from nearby Peoria), and wounded four of the other seven Panthers in the apartment.

The Panther survivors were then arrested and charged with attempted murder. Locked away in jail, they had no way to give their account of what happened that night.

But in the days that followed, reporters and hundreds of ordinary people who lived in the community toured the apartment and saw for themselves the glaring inconsistencies in the police explanation that Hampton and Clark had been killed in a furious gun battle. They saw the dense pattern of bullet holes left by police gunfire and they saw the total absence of holes around the doors through which the police claimed that they had entered to meet a "hail of gunfire."

These facts began to make their way into the newspapers. Pictures of the blood-soaked and bullet-riddled mattress on which Chairman Fred died appeared on front pages and television screens. The police began to look bad.

So, on Jan. 9, a special Coroner's jury was convened to look into the killings. They sat dutifully for 12 days and handed down a verdict of "justifiable homicide." They reached their verdict without worrying too much about the fact that the Panthers' side of the story had never come out.

But now, more than a month later, the Panthers have finally told their story -- to a "people's inquest" held in Chicago on Mar. 8.

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The difference between a special Coroner's jury and a people's inquest is partly a visual thing.

First there is the Coroner's inquest. The

jurors are dignified, well-dressed, responsible citizens. Lawyers, doctors, a social sciences professor. Three-piece suits in a shiny courtroom. They listen, professionally attentive, to fourteen police officers and a variety pack of state "experts." They do not listen to any of the seven Panthers who survived the raid -- the Panthers chose not to appear at the inquest since they are facing charges for the raid and do not want to undergo questioning before their trial and give the state a chance to doctor its story to fit around or discredit theirs.

Then there is the people's inquest. Six hundred people packed into Chicago's First Congregational Church. Factory workers, students, welfare mothers, representatives of a wide range of liberal and radical political organizations. They have a different kind of dignity -- dignity that shows not in their clothes but in their anger. They listen attentively, because they care, to six of the seven survivors of the police raid.

They hear 19-year-old Deborah Johnson, who gave birth to Fred Hampton Jr. a month after the raid, describe what happened as police charged into the room where she and Fred were sleeping. "When I first heard the shooting, I tried to shake Fred awake. I shouted, 'Chairman, chairman, the pigs are coming!' He woke up and there were a million pigs at the door, all shooting. He raised his head and then just laid it back down. I think he was dead then."

She speaks quietly, stopping once in a while to control her emotions. While she talks, Fred Hampton's mother, Iberia, slumps in one of the front pews, holding her grandson and resting her head on the back of the pew. The crowd listens quietly.

They hear Brenda Harris, 18, who the police had initially accused of firing the first shot. She tells how she was awakened by a knock on the door and an announcement of, "Police! Open up!"

"The next thing I know," Brenda said, "they smashed the door and came in shooting."

During the Coroner's inquest, the police had reversed their original statement that as they entered the apartment Brenda Harris had fired a shot which "lit up her face" as a target

for their return fire. They decided that it had, in fact, been Mark Clark who initiated the "hail or gunfire" that supposedly met them as they came through the door.

This was convenient, since Mark Clark will not be appearing at any people's inquests or trials to offer contradictory testimony about what happened.

However, the new story wasn't enough to explain the testimony of John M. Sadunas, a police firearms examiner, who admits that the police have not been able to find the slugs or pellets from any of the shots the Panthers are supposed to have fired.

The Coroner's jury managed not to let that problem affect their decision. But the people's inquest didn't.

The testimony of the six survivors of the raid who were able to appear at the people's inquest was sufficient to convince them that the police are lying. It was also enough to convince them that the police are lying with good reason -- they have a lot to hide. A volunteer people's jury found the 14 policemen who took part in the raid, along with State's Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan and his assistant Richard S. Jalovec, guilty of "conspiracy to commit premeditated murder and genocide." The crowd in the church showed their approval of the verdict with an eruption of fists and shouts.

The people at the inquest weren't kidding themselves that they have the power to put their verdict into effect against the men they found guilty. The isolation of power away from the people in the hands of men like Hanrahan is the basis of much of their anger. But they are planning to do something about that.

The inquest followed a weekend-long series of meetings which laid out plans for a nationwide campaign to defend the Panthers against continuing harassment and repression. The conference called for a massive demonstration in New Haven early in the summer to protest the frame-up of Panther Party Chairman Bobby Seale. Seale has been charged with conspiracy to commit murder in connection with the death of Alex Rackley, although he was not even in New Haven at the time Rackley was killed. The Panthers insist that Rackley was a member of the Party in good standing and speculate that he was killed by a police agent.

The stakes are high. Bobby Seale is charged is charged with a capital crime. And he won't be the last. As the Rev. C.T. Vivian, chairman of the Black Strategy Center of Chicago said at the close of the conference: "We sit at a point of crucial decision... We win this one or we die."

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SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

BACK AT THE BOILING POINT

LIBERATION News Service

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS) -- The first student protest at San Francisco State College since the five-month strike in the winter of 1968-69 took place Tuesday, Mar. 10, over the issue of military recruiters on campus. Before the day's activity ended, 12 people had been arrested in a police sweep through a nearby shopping center (which contained a Bank of America branch) and one car holding demonstrators fleeing the scene was shot at by police.

The protest centered around the men's gym, where military recruiters had set up information tables. Last year, the recruiters called off their appearance on the campus when a broad coalition of anti-imperialist student groups set up information booths nearby on the war in Vietnam and the warfare state.

This year, college president S.I. Hayakawa had denied students the right to set up their information booths, thereby precipitating a major crisis.

Significantly few black students were involved in the Mar. 10 action, even though Hayakawa recently fired the entire Black studies faculty (all six members) and the 18 teaching assistants in the department. The action grew too quickly for a coalition to be formed between the mostly white anti-war protesters and the Black Students Union.

The day's action began with a noon rally at the center of the campus, which was watched by a dozen heavily armed policemen on horseback. More than a thousand students marched to the gym and demanded that the military recruiters leave. When another massive force of police appeared and started to arrest people in the picket line, the protesters moved back to the center of the campus and

agreed to disperse after some further picketing.

A group of about 60 decided to march on the nearby Stonestown shopping center, but police, using a new communications system called DIGICOM, arrived there ahead of the demonstrators and charged into the small group, swinging clubs and arresting anyone they could catch. When two students hitched a ride from a friendly passerby, in order to get away from the police charge, one cop pulled his revolver and fired at the fleeing car. The car got away; movie film was taken of the cop's action, and it is to be released as soon as it is processed.

The protesters scheduled a meeting to decide on further tactics. There was no damage on campus or at the shopping center during the protest, but police cited "possibilities of vandalism" to justify their brutal charge.

The night before, a firebomb was thrown through President Hayakawa's office window. It failed to ignite.

At the height of the protest, nearly 2,000 students took part, equalling the number of participants in the early stages of the long 1968 strike.

The San Francisco State Legal Defense Fund has been reconstituted at 4039 -- 19th Av., San Francisco, Calif., and contributions are being sought to help with bail.

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ARMY SENTENCES LAST OF FT. DIX 38 TO FOUR YEARS

LIBERATION News Service

FORT DIX, N.J. (LNS) -- The Army has sentenced Carlos Rodriguez-Torres to spend the next four years of his life at hard labor in Army prison. A panel of officers found Carlos guilty of committing arson during the Fort Dix stockade rebellion of June 1969. They had to acquit him of the additional charge of riot.

Last June's rebellion against stockade conditions came after stockade GIs were made to stand in formation for three hours in the 90-degree sun, only to find that there were not enough water bowls for most of them at meal time. When one of the young soldiers, Pvt. Chabot, demanded a water bowl, he was thrown into segregation (solitary confine-

ment).

Earlier, while standing in formation, the stockade inmates had seen a Puerto Rican prisoner named Ramos dragged across the compound, and badly beaten by guards. As news of Chabot and Ramos's treatment spread through the stockade, the GIs decided they had had enough: footlockers were thrown through windows, mattresses were piled up and set afire, windows were smashed. In all, about 150 young soldiers took part.

Carlos is the last of the original Fort Dix 38 to come to trial, the fifth to receive a General Court Martial.

Jeffrey Russell and Bill Brakefield were sentenced to three years for riot, conspiracy to riot and arson, while Tom Catlow received a dishonorable discharge and Terry Klug, the man the Army probably wanted most, was acquitted.

"If we weren't getting used to 'Army Justice' by now, it would be impossible to believe that a man could be convicted on evidence like that," said a Fort Dix GI. The Army's case rested entirely on the testimony of one stockade guard, Spec. Willie Chambers, who claimed to have seen Rodriguez-Torres throw his mattress on an already-burning pile of mattresses. Chambers' testimony repeatedly and explicitly contradicted his testimony at previous Fort Dix 38 trials. Asked if he now considered his prior testimony untrue, Chambers replied, "I don't know, it depends on what was going on in my mind at the time."

In the course of the previous four trials, eleven witnesses, six of them "government witnesses" (the government thought), have testified under oath that they were either threatened with reprisals or offered special deals by the Army's Criminal Investigation Detachment (CID) in order to get them to testify against the "ringleaders" that the Army was after. Carlos Rodriguez-Torres owes his own imprisonment to his refusal to make such a deal with the CID agents. "They made it clear that if I testified against Klug, I wouldn't get a General Court Martial," Carlos told the court.

Referring to Chambers' testimony, one soldier observing the trial said "He was overwhelmed by

his 'own sense of self-preservation,' as he put it. Stories of what has happened to those who cross the Army have a way of filtering through the grapevine. As long as the Vietnam war continues, the shadow of the transfer is enough to throw fear... The Army can always find ways to 'take care of its own.'"

The fact that the Army had to let Klug and Catlow off, after failing to bribe or intimidate a single eye-witness to testify against them, and that the convictions of each of the three other "ringleaders" had to rest on the testimony of only one or two scared and confused witnesses, is a tribute to the courage and brotherhood of the young GIs who stood up under the Army's pressure.

Stunned by the verdict and the severity of the sentence, Rodriguez-Torres' attorney, Henry DiSuvero, said it was a "result of the racism that permeates the Army." He pointed out that none of the white GIs convicted of riot and conspiracy to riot, in addition to arson, received a sentence as severe as that of Rodriguez-Torres. Tom Catlow, convicted of starting the fire to which Carlos supposedly added his mattress, received no prison term at all.

Even one of the Army prosecutors admitted privately that "this case should never have come to a General Court Martial."

In an emotional plea for leniency before the board went out to deliberate the sentence, DiSuvero told the board that he had arranged for Carlos, who is trying to overcome his heroin addiction, to be admitted to Odyssey House, an ex-addict half-way house in New York. He explained that the house took only those who had a potential to benefit in a concrete way from the program. His voice choked with emotion, DiSuvero called Rodriguez-Torres "courageous, strong and full of a great sense of brotherhood."

Even an Army psychiatrist testified that "further confinement would serve no useful purpose." The panel of officers thought different. "Men like Carlos are nothing but a threat to men like them," said a GI. "They figure it's better to put him away for as long as they can."

Following Carlos' conviction and sentence, the Army hauled him right back into court to face charges

for having struck one of his guards during his confinement last September.

The appearance of 25 members of the Young Lords, a revolutionary Puerto Rican organization, who came out to Fort Dix from New York City, caused general panic among the officers in charge of security. Suddenly "For Press Only" signs appeared on all the front row seats, and MP reinforcements were put on alert.

After court was adjourned, the Lords gathered outside waiting for their ride. When a car with two CID agents inside pulled up, the Lords stood around it in a silent circle, taking pictures of the two panic-stricken agents.

Finally, a force of MPs arrested the Lords and got them into a bus which was to take them to the Provost Marshal's Office. Once in the bus, the Lords held the door shut, refusing to let any MPs in. They held the bus for over half an hour. They were eventually given orders barring them indefinitely from Fort Dix.

The Army has good reason to be uptight about dissident actions. When 10,000 demonstrators invaded the fort last October in support of the Fort Dix 38, the Army had to call in MPs from Fort Meade, Md., to defend the fort against them. "They knew they couldn't trust us to be on the right side," explained one Dix MP. "Next time I'll send them out empty." says the soldier who filled up the tear gas canisters from which the demonstrators were sprayed.

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REVOLUTIONARY MOTHER DECLARED UNFIT

LIBERATION News Service

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio (LNS) -- A month ago, Robin Gish of Women's Liberation in Yellow Springs, Ohio, left for Cuba on the second Venceremos Brigade, her two daughters were put in the care of her Women's Liberation sisters in Ohio. Robin's ex-husband saw this as a chance to get custody of the children, he obtained a court order to do so.

The ex-husband, using the FBI, the courts, and the local police, moved in and took the children on the grounds that they had been living in an "intolerable atmosphere," and that Robin was an "unfit mother" due to the fact that she had

"abandoned the children to go cut cane in the fields of Cuba." (The Brigade is a ten-week journey.) The charges may soon be upped to "neglect," which includes "abandonment" and "change of circumstance" -- i.e., Robin's political development and her involvement with women's liberation.

Women's Liberation is now in the process of bringing Robin back from Cuba, since the father now has possession of the children and the case will have to be fought in the courts -- against male judges, male prosecutors, male FBI agents, and the whole male-dominated system of political and social repression. It may take as long as three years, during which time the father will be raising, programming and mind-warping the two little girls into his own familiar role-oriented, middle-American image of womanhood.

Send suggestions, inquiries, letters of support, and financial contributions to Women's Liberation Defense Fund, The Women's Center, Antioch Union, Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387.

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TENNESSEE DECLARES WAR ON POLITICAL ACTIVISTS;  
GOVERNOR SAYS HE'LL GET RID OF LONG-HAIRS  
LIBERATION News Service

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (LNS) -- "It's war," declared Tennessee Gov. Buford Ellington. "We want every long-hair in jail or out of the state."

One week later, the governor's threat began to operate: 22 people were busted at a peaceful demonstration that was broken up by the cops without provocation. The arrested people were charged with participating in an assemblage of three or more people in which acts of violence occur. The crime is a felony that is strongly reminiscent of the Chicago conspiracy indictments.

Police shot hours of film at the demonstration against ROTC held at the University of Tennessee, and later they announced that all of the 3,000 people present would be subject to arrest on the felony charge at any time during the next three years.

Shortly before the demonstration took place, the chief legal counsel of the university attacked

the planned protest, threatening students and faculty with reprisals if they participated, and promising bloody confrontations. He also revealed that the administration had compiled a list of the names of the school's political activists, to be arrested at the earliest convenience for whatever reason possible, according to a press release printed by the Up Country Revival, an underground paper put out in Knoxville, Tenn.

The 22 demonstrators arrested at the rally Jan. 15 were all on the list.

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#### GUERRILLAS ACTIVE IN THAILAND

LIBERATION News Service

PEKING (LNS) -- While the Vietnam war drags on and the war in nearby Laos takes a dramatic turn, government control in another of the South east Asian countries backed by the U.S. continues to quietly deteriorate. Hsinhua, the Chinese news agency, reports attacks by guerrillas ranging across 13 provinces in the northern and north eastern sections of Thailand.

In Tak Province (in Northern Thailand) alone, a series of attacks killed or wounded 14 government soldiers between Feb. 14 and Feb. 20.

Actions by the guerrillas have consisted primarily of ambushes and armed propaganda. In armed propaganda, groups of armed guerrillas enter villages outside of their base areas to explain their activities and programs to the inhabitants. If government troops approach the village, the guerrillas are usually warned by villagers and are able either to ambush the troops or disappear into the jungle.

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#### A DOG'S LIFE

LIBERATION News Service

ISLE OF DOGS (LNS) -- The Isle of Dogs, a peninsula community that juts out from London into the River Thames, has seceded from the British Empire. It is believed that the noisy hounds of Greenwich Palace were imprisoned on the Isle during the 16th and 17th centuries, to give respite to the beleaguered ears of His Majesty.

Life hasn't gotten much better for the inhabitants of the Isle -- people these days -- who are beset in this 20th century by deteriorating schools and housing facilities. The rebels have already designed their standard: two spaniels rampant on a sea of civil servants.

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#### ALBANIA SEES THE LIGHT

LIBERATION News Service

TIRANA, Albania (LNS) -- The drive to bring electricity to every rural village in Albania by 1971 is proceeding ahead of schedule, according to Hsinhua, the Chinese news agency.

Enough transforming stations and hydro-electric power plants had been constructed by the end of 1967 to supply 31% of all Albanian villages with electricity. By the end of 1969, the number was up to 74%. Early 1971 should find the Albanians embarked on a new project.

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#### PALESTINIAN GUERRILLA RAIDS CONTINUE

LIBERATION News Service

CAIRO (LNS) -- Palestinian guerrillas launched 553 attacks during the month of February, killing or wounding 361 Israeli soldiers, according to Hsinhua, the Chinese agency. The guerrillas destroyed ammunition dumps, gun emplacements, tanks and other armored vehicles, as well as burning down the oil fields at Ashkelon.

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#### BRITISH UNIVERSITIES EXPLODE, REPRESSION FOUGHT

LIBERATION News Service

LONDON (LNS) -- Student demonstrations and occupation of buildings hit universities all across England at the end of February, breaking over a year of relative calm on British campuses. Most of the actions erupted after students discovered that British universities have been keeping secret files on the political activities of their students.

A Feb. 26 dispatch in Hsinhua, the Chinese news agency, reported building take overs going on at three different universities, demanding that any such files be made public. At the University of Manchester, more than 1,000 students occupied the administration offices after a six-hour meeting attended by more than 1,500 students.

On the same day, 200 students at Southampton University began a 24 hour sit-in at its administration building.

And at staid old Oxford, students held their administration offices for a third day. Defying an injunction obtained by the school, they continued their demands for the release of confidential files.

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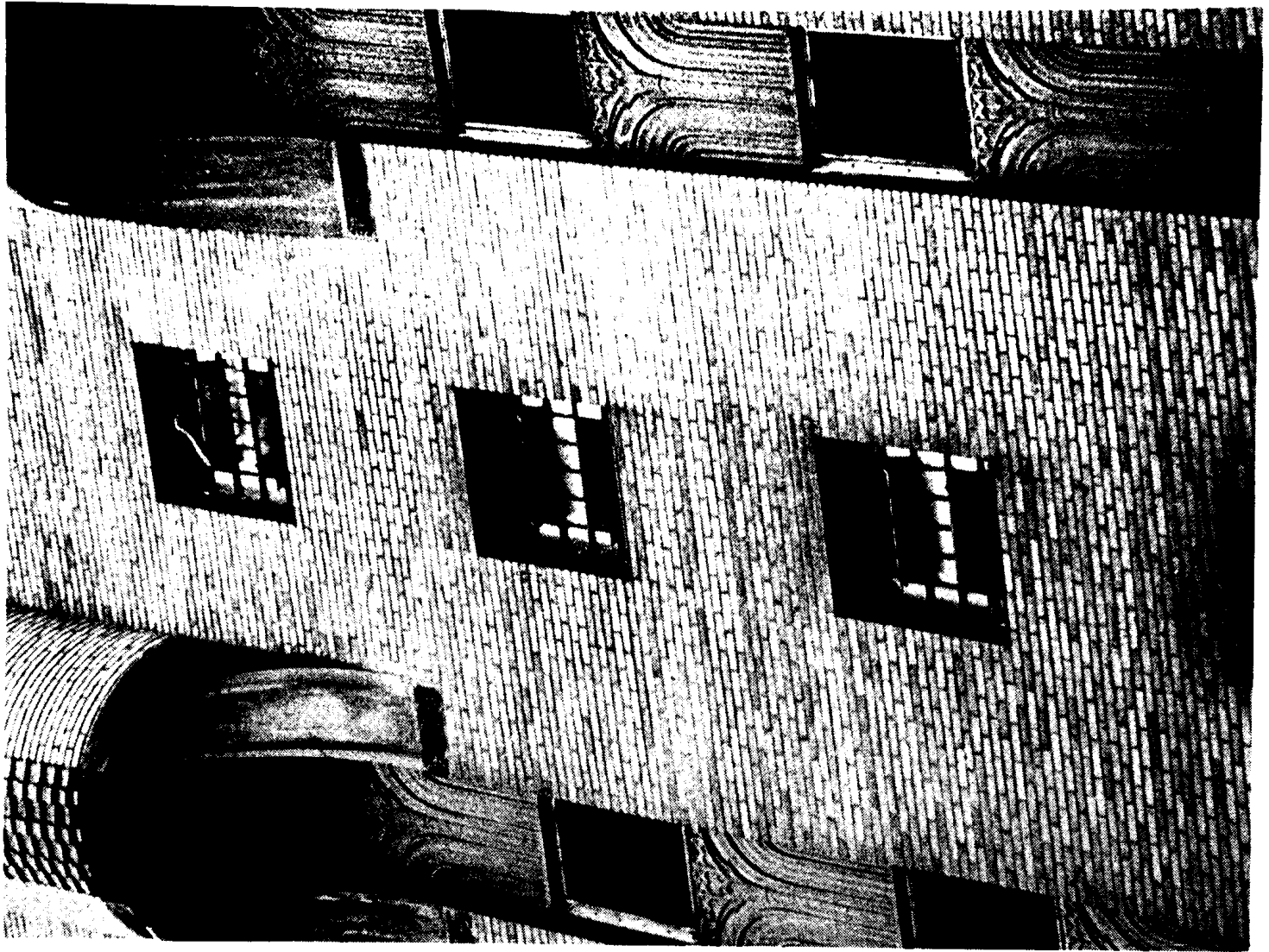


NEW YORK CITY:  
INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY HAPPENED HERE!  
a brief photo essay of a grand event

TOP: We start out at a rally, not very together, but we're there.

BOTTOM: One sister salutes the House of Detention. Free all women!

Photos by Howie Epstein. Credit LNS



TOP: The House of D. Two sisters many many stories up.

Photo by Howie Epstein Credit LNS

BOTTOM: Joyful pandemonium. We hear you sisters, right on!

Photo by Howie Epstein Credit LNS



TOP: They tell us it's time to go, but we're not ready.

Photo by Howie Epstein Credit LNS

BOTTOM: The pigs move in; we reach out to free a sister.

Photo by Howie Epstein Credit LNS

IT'S DARK BUT IT'S GONNA GET LIGHTER: POWER TO WOMEN!

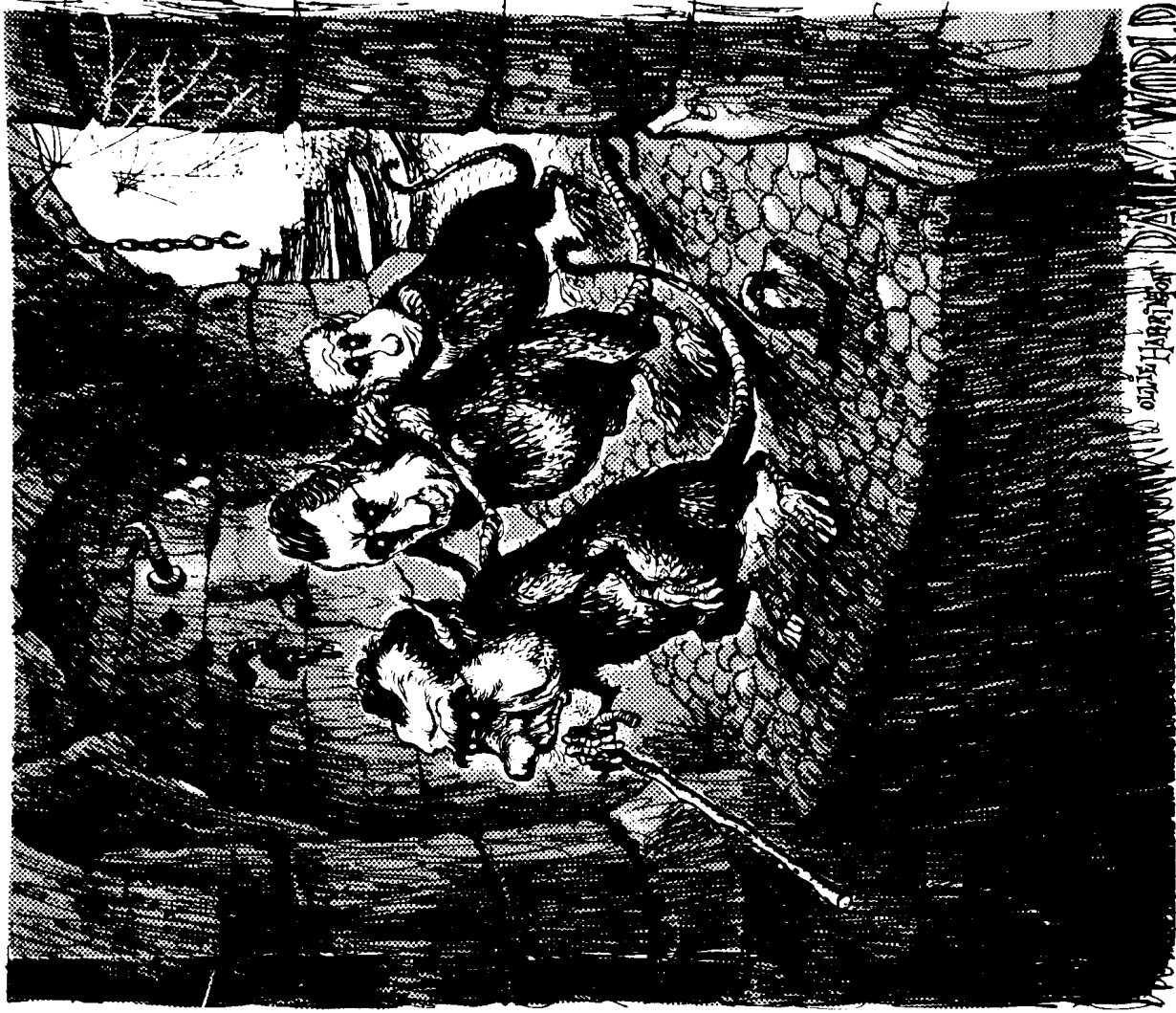
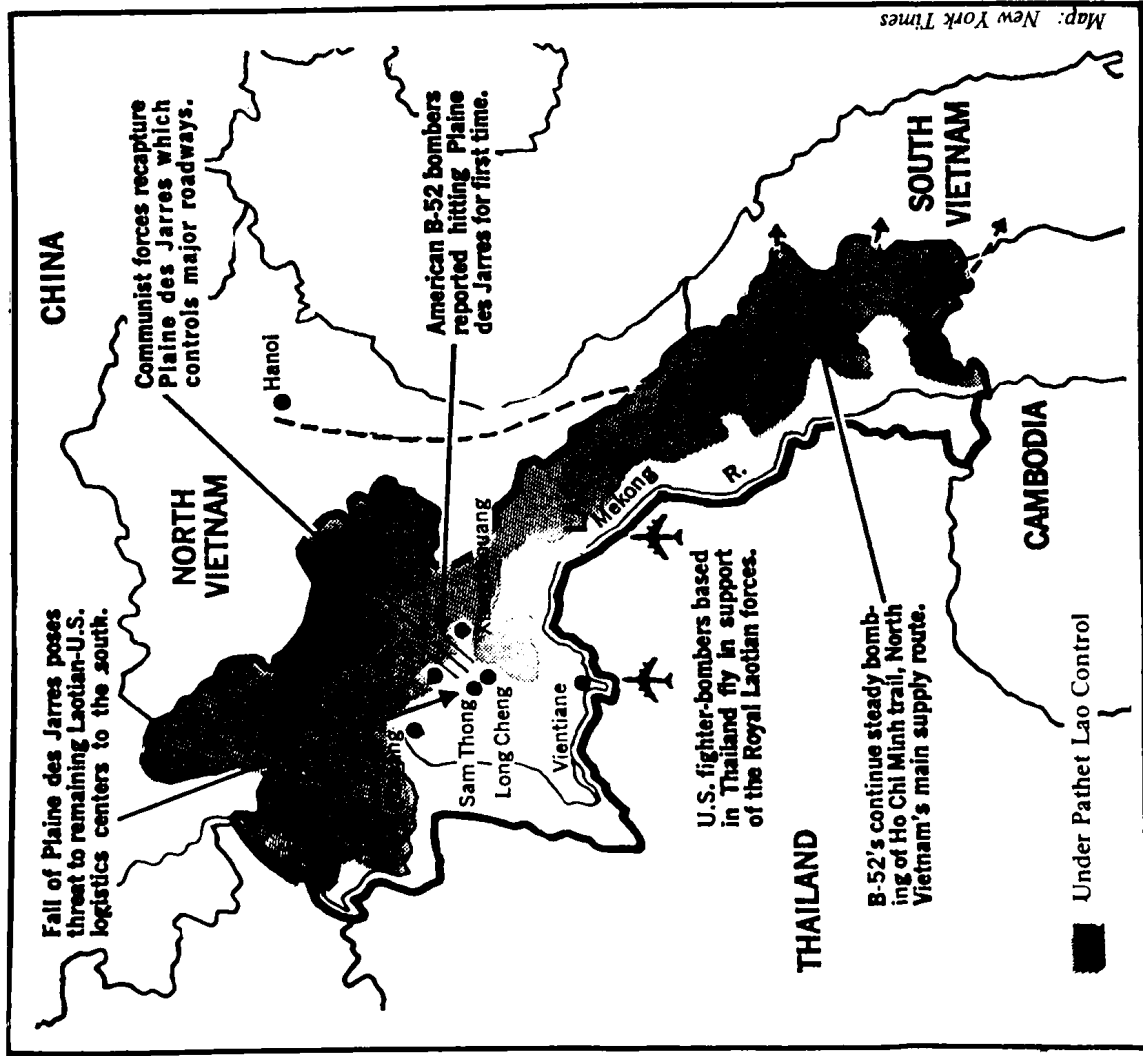


TOP: Photo of Richard Anderson, Chairman of the Board of Atlantic Richfield Oil, taken at the College Editors' Conference in Washington, February 28. We're sorry it did not arrive in time to accompany the anonymous letter in the last packet, but we thought it worth running anyway.

Credit: QuickSilver Times/LNS

BOTTOM: Photo of Ted Gold addressing a rally near the Columbia University campus during the 1968 Struggles.

Credit: The Columbia Daily Spectator/LNS



Left: Credit New York Times/The Old Mole/LNS

Right: Cartoon by Ollie Harrington  
Credit The Daily World/LNS

...her is  
...well Oil Com  
...innati.

...ston.  
...can Na-  
...man from  
...and a former ap-  
...secretary for  
...ent Eisenhower, is a  
...ior partner of the Wash-  
...ington and Newark law firm  
...of Shanley & Fisher.

The future bride is the  
daughter  
Joseph  
Seneca  
her fa-  
sistan-  
Colum-  
ecutive  
Eisenh-  
ancé  
and  
of Gr-  
father



The future bride is the  
daughter of Mr. and Mrs.  
Raymond G. Yost of Lincoln,  
Neb., where her father owns  
a liquor store. Her fiancé  
is the son of Mr. and Mrs.  
Plohn of New York and  
Westport, Conn. His father,  
a member of the New York  
Stock Exchange, is a director  
of several corporations.

Miss Yost was graduated  
from the University of Ne-  
braska and Mr. Plohn from  
the Browning School and  
Princeton University, where  
he also received a degree  
from the Wharton School of  
Finance and Commerce of  
the University of Pennsyl-

Mr. McLean is a graduate  
of Phillips Academy at An-  
dover, Mass., and the Univer-  
sity of North Carolina. His  
father heads the Fashion Sew-  
ing Circle, which opens next  
week in Wellesley, Mass., as  
a center to teach design and  
couturier sewing to women.

William J. Stolze, board  
chairman of R. F. Communica-  
tions, and Mrs. Stolze have  
announced the engagement of  
their daughter, Miss Margaret  
Stolze, to Arthur Bernstein,  
son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack L.  
Bernstein of Cedarhurst, L. I.  
The wedding is planned for  
August.

Miss Stolze is a senior at  
the University of Rochester,  
where her fiancé expects to  
receive a Master of Business  
Administration degree in June.  
He is an honors graduate of  
Cornell University.

Mr. Stolze also is on the  
faculty of Rochester's Gradu-  
ate School of Business  
Administration. The father of  
the future bridegroom is vice  
president of Cantor, Fitz-  
gerald & Co., investment  
bankers in New York and  
Beverly Hills, Calif.

...vania, and is working for a  
doctorate at Tulane Univer-  
sity in New Orleans, where  
he is stationed as an enlist-  
ed man with the Naval Re-  
serve. He is a member of  
the American Stock Ex-  
change, the New York Mer-  
cantile Exchange and the  
National Stock Exchange.

a portrait neckline a  
sleeves, is the daug-  
Mrs. W. F. Mitten  
Bernardsville and C.  
bald Canham of Ar-  
Wis.

Her stepfather, for  
years an official of  
hard Industries, was  
ly named president of Eng-  
hard Enterprises, Inc., a new  
holding company. Her father,  
a retired commander in the  
British Navy, is a vice presi-  
dent in charge of internation-  
al operations for the Kimber-  
ly-Clark Corporation.

John Nuese escorted his  
twin to the altar. She was  
given in marriage by her  
father, who owns the Hay-  
loft, an antiquarian book-  
shop in Cornwall. The bride-  
groom's father, who is re-  
tired, was formerly publisher  
of The Rome Daily American  
and a vice president of the  
Bankers Trust Company.

The bride wore a long-  
sleeved gown of ivory satin  
and a floor-length veil of  
illusion. Her pearl necklace  
was a wedding gift from her  
husband, whom she refers to  
as "Lanny." She carried gar-  
denias.

Mrs. Joan Connelley Field  
was matron of honor and  
Miss Julia S. Thorne, sister  
of the bridegroom, was the  
bridesmaid.

The ring bearer was Mar-  
shall Field Jr., 3-year-old son  
of the matron of honor and  
Mr. Field, publisher of The  
Chicago Sun-Times and The  
Chicago Daily News.

Graphic by Anne Dockery  
Credit LNS